THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for co-nicy invaling, will be published every Saturday morning at the for one copy, 22 per amount; three copies for 5; for one copy, 22 per amount; three copies for 6; for one for 5; the copies for 5; the copies for 15; twenty copies, sent to one address; and one of the copy of th

FOR RENT, either furnished or unfurnished, and by the year or for a shorter period, my house, on the corner of and flurd streets, accupied during the last session of Congress by the 1 Itamond, United States senator from South Carolina. In DAVID A MALLA, again of

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Puntabetema, Sept. 9, 1857

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The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1859.

CONGRESSIONAL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1859.

Mr. CHANDLER presented resolutions of the legisla-ure of Michigan, instructing their senators and request-ng their representatives to use their influence for the ing their representatives to use their influence for the passage of an act authorizing the Secretary of War to detail annually an officer of each corps of the United States army for the proper military instruction, at such times and places as the governor shall request, of the aniformed volunteer companies of Michigan militia; which were read and referred to the Committee on Mili-tory Affairs.

On motion by air. II Als, the following resolution was referred to the Committee on Navai affairs:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy communicate to the Senate the reports and letters of Commissione James Armstrong with research to the accimation of Cangho and the camines of the Barrier forts in the Lanton river by the Cantel Sharing in November, 1850, and all correspondence in comexion therewith.

On motion by Mr. KING,

struction to an act approved March 3, 1837, entitled "An act for the relief of George Chorpenning, jr.;" which was read and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Mr. LANE introduced a joint resolution giving con-

which were read and referred to the Committee on Military Atthins.

Also, from the same, in favor of the establishment of a semi-weekly overfand mail from 'St. Paul, in Minns, and to Puget Sound, ou the coast of the Pacific occasi, which was read and ordered to be printed.

The following memorish and petitions were presented and appropriately referred:

The following memorish and petitions were presented and appropriately referred:

By Mr. CWIN: From citizens of Arizona, representing the grievances under which they are suffering, and carriedly urging Congress to alice volumenter companies of the proposition. He would not, however, of the page of the proposition. He would not, however, of the proposition of the world to make any claborate defence of the carried of the proposition of

alent to a hundred thousand Spanish soldiers in main-taining the supremacy of that country. But the slave trale had been disastrous to the presperity of the island, and the people had sought to prevent it. He further re-marked that he believed Great Britain had forced upon Spain the alternative of peoplithing flue country to one possession of Cuba as we might, either irregularly or regularly, or Spain must liberate every African imported since their treaty of 1817, which went into operation in 1820. He believed it was the deliberate policy of both countries that this enancipation should go on, and that the experiment which has been tried in Jamaica should

the experiment which has been tried in Jamaica should also be tried in Cuba. He read several extracts from correspondence between Lord Palmerston, Lord Howden, and others, in support of this opinion.

He argued that the inability of Spain to hold the island much longer was evident, and that was a good reason why we should take prompt action so as to prevent Cuba from falling into the hands of any other power. Upon the conclusion of he remarks—

was read and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. STUART asked the indulgence of the Senate to take up a bill from the House of Representatives to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing repayment for land erroneously sold by the United States," as it was of a very important character to some of his constituents. The motion having been agreed to, the bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. DIGH asked the indulgence of the Senate to permit him to take up a bill that had been passed by the House for the relief of Kenzedy O'Brien, a soldier in the war with Mexico; which motion having been agreed to, the bill was passed.

The motion having been agreed to, the bill was taken up and passed.

The motion having been agreed to, the bill was taken up and passed.

The motion having been agreed to, the bill was passed by the lines for the relief of Kenzedy O'Brien, a soldier in the war with Mexico; which motion having been agreed to, the bill was passed. the bill was passed.

THE HOMESTRAD BILL.

Mr. DOOLATFLE moved that all prior orders be postponed for the purpose of taking up the homestead bill. That measure had been discussed for fifteen years, and he did not seek to debate it, but only asked a vote upon it.

Mr. SLIDELL pointed at the clock, and called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the hour had now arrived for the consideration of the special order.

The CHAIR called up the special order, being the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. VULEE remarked that the Senate had adjourned of the passage of this bill; for surely gentley.

The CHAIR called up the special order, being the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. YULEE remarked that the Senate had adjourned yesterday while a vote was being taken on the passage of the post-route bill, as it was ascertained that no quorum was present; and it was the general understanding that at twelve o'clock to-day the vote should be taken without debate.

Mr. DOOLITTLE was willing to yield the floor for the purpose of allowing that vote to be taken.

The post-route bill, as amended, was then passed—year 30, nays 25—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Allen, Bell, Benjamin, Brederick, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Chigman, Pavis, Pitch, Fitzpatick, Green, Hammond, Hoater Ivonson, Johnson of Tennessee, Joses, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Poik, Reid, Bies, Schastan, Sik, kis, Shiell, Stant, Toombs, Ward, and Yales—30.

NAYS—Messrs, Bejler, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Cellamer, Dison, Doshittle, Douglar, Davise, Fessenden, Foot, Eester, Hale, Hammond, Sanith, Trumbull, Wade, and Wright—23.

Mr. D. replied to the arguments of Mr. BEXIAMIN in favor of the annexation of Cuba. That senator had adjuct the bill on the ground that Spain will emancipate her slaves in Cuba, and thus insperil our institutions; but if that was a good reason, whyshould we not acquire under liverseem, Johnson of Tennessee, Joses, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Poik, Seid, Bies, Schastan, Sik, kis, Shiell, Stant, Toombs, Ward, and Yales—30.

NAYS—Messrs, Bejler, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Cellamer, Dison, Doshittle, Douglar, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Eester, Hale, Hamilton, Kennesiev, King, Lane, Pugh, Seward, Sminnons, Smith, Trumbull, Wade, and Wright—23.

Mr. REID denied that free labor was regarded as degrading in the southern States.

Mr. DIXON said it was the legitimate and necessary consequence of slavery to degrade free labor, because were the laborer was legally bought and sold, labor must lose its canobling character; and knowing this, the people of the North would never consent to the extension of the system as long as they could legally and constitutionally prevent it.

Mr. BELL thought this measure and the kindred one conferring extraordinary powers on the President were to form the theme for political agitation for the next four years, and were to be the legitimate successors of those topics which had caused so much controversy during the four years past. The proposition before the Senate was a starting one, not only on account of the magnitude of the sum of money asked for, but also en account of the importance of the interests involved in its consideration. It came in an authoritative form, having the sanction not only of the President and the Committee on Fereign Re-

the homestead bill could be voted upon before the Cuba bill was taken up, it could not pass during the present session.

The question being taken, the motion of Mr. Slidell, was agreed to—yeas 35, nays 24—as follows:

YES—Memor. Allen, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Bigler, Brossi, Cheonat, Cay, Chingman, Davie, Flob, Fitzpatick, Green, Gwin, Hammand, Rosebon, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Lane, Maltery, Mason, Polk, Pagh, Reid, Rice, Scheethan, Shields, Shidel, Smith, Susari, Rounber, Ward, Wright, and Yules—35.

NAYS—Memor. Brosslere, Cameroin, Chandler, Clark, Callamer, Dixon, Bookite, Boogles, Darker, Fessenden, Poot, Pacter, Hale, Hamilu, Hartan, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Fesaros, Seward, Simmon, Trabilly proceeded to the constant of the bill making appropriations to facilitate the acquisition of the island of Caba by negotiation.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of his intention to offer the following substitute for the bill:

Whereas it is not the policy of the United States to despoil any native many and the policy of the United States to despoil any native many and the policy of the United States to despoil any native many and the policy of the United States to despoil any native many and the policy of the United States to despoil any native many and the present the committee on Foreign Relations, but of the dominant party assembled in cancus. He regarded it as a dangerous experiment to intrust the possage lations, but of the dominant party assembled in cancus. He regarded it is as a dangerous experiment to intrust the President with it as mo of money sufficient to control the army and navy for two years; this would have embedded in the hor passage lations, but of the dominant party assembled in cancus. He regarded it as a dangerous experiment to intrust the President with it as mo from one yenficient to control the army and navy for two years; this would have embedded to be a total abandom to those conservative principles upon which the army and navy for two years; this would have embedded by the present Executi

territory had developed itself, and obtained an ascendancy over the minds of a large class of our citizens, and then commenced what might be called a fillbustering era. It was at this period that the long-cherished idea of a south-ern republic received its most dangerous development. He referred to the Ostend manifesto as calculated to arouse a spirit of resistance in Spain; but this recent message of the President was calculated to increase that oriti of resistance can be the coint of hexanilar an im-

spirit of resistance even to the point of hazarding an un-equal war in defence of her possessions, and Cuba would be at last surrendered to us only as a blackened and ruin-

TWO CENTS.

Mr. B. considered it a great mistake for the President to make an open demand for money to precede negotiations. When President Jefferson asked for money for a similar purpose, the proposition was made to both houser of Congress in confidential messages, and it was considered by them with closed doors. The most corrupt government on earth would recoil from a bribe when it was openly tendered; and it was infatuation to suppose that success could follow negotiations initiated under such auspices. He regarded it as a public calamity that almost immediately after a great commercial revulsion, and when the treasury was almost backrupt, such a measure as this should be thrust upon the country to renew sectional strife. We were not in a condition now even to accept Cuba as a gift; for unless we could defend her she would be worse than useless. The first blow struck at us, in a war with France or England, would be to

she would be worse than useless. The first blow struck at us, in a war with France or England, would be to wrest the island from our possession. Mr. B. concluded his remarks at about 7 o'clock, p. m.

Mr. WADE said that there were but few senators present, and he therefore moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. SLIDELL hoped that motion would not be pressed. If, however, there could be a general understanding that a final vote could be taken to-morrow on the bill, he would have no objection to an allowance.

yould have no objection to an adjournment.

Mr. WADE insisted on his motion; and the question eing taken, the result was—yeas 10, mays 23—as fol-

NAYS—Mesers, Berjamin, Brown, Chesnot, Cay, Clingman, Fitch, Higherick, Green, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Arkanaez, Johnson of Fonnessee, Lane, Mallory, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Sided, Smith, an Ward—23.

Solon, saith, an i ward—23.

So the Senate refused to adjourn, no quorum voting.

Mr. SLIDELL hoped the senator from Ohio would go
on with his remarks now. There would be a number of
other senators present by nine o'clock.

Mr. WADE replied that this was not a measure that
was expected to pass, and he preferred not to speak unless
these was a quorum present.

these was a quorum present.

Mr. SLIDELL moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent members;
which was agreed to,

Mr. KENNEDY then took the floor, and expressed his

Mr. AENNED! then took the floor, and expressed his views on the bill. He regarded this as a measure which might involve the whole civilized world in war, and lose to us this union of States, for which so much has been perilled and endured. He had examined the able report of the committee with great care, and he regretted that he was compelled to differ from most of those on this floor from the southern States. He thought we could not possible couries Color without floor from the southern States. He thought we could not possibly acquire Cuba without a convulsion which must rend this country in twain, and destroy this government under which we have lived so long. Before he could consent to vote this money, he wanted to know what were the reasons which induced the President to suppose that Cuba could be peacefully and honorably acquired.

Mr. SLIDELL inquired if it might not readily be supposed that the President might have some information

Mr. SLIDELL inquired if it might not readily be supposed that the President might have some information which should lead him to make this request of Congress.

Mr. KENNEDY thought he, as a senator, could not be expected to agree to the appropriation of so large a sum without any definite information, and with the prospect of such a hazardous result; if the President had any such mornances as was not predent to my vendre the world he might at least communicate the facts to the Senate in executive session. For himself, he believed that it would be an evil day when we should come into the pressession of Cuba, either with or without a price.

that it would be an evil day when we should come into the possession of Cuba, either with or without a price.

Mr. K. proceeded to express the opinion that the re-sult of the acquisition of Cuba would be to necessitate the increase of the army and navy, and he would vote for a hundred war steamers and an increase of the stand-ing army of not less than thirty thousand men. We should be involved in a war with England, France, and Spain, and In case we were able to maintain ourselves against them we should come out of the contest with a debt of at least a thousand million of dollars.

Mr. WADE said that the Senate sat very late both last

night and the night before; and, as it was now nin o'clock, he would move that the Senate adjourn. Mr. SLIDELL remarked that, is assumed as it was th

Mr. SLIDELL remarked that, hasmuch as it was the determination of the advocates of this bill to press it to a final vote to-morrow, if the Senate should now adjourn it would either be necessary to sit on Sunday, or else some of those who desired to speak on the bill would be deprived of the opportunity of doing so.

The question being taken, the motion was not agreed to—yeas 17, nays 28—ag follows:

YEAS Mesers Reit, Broderick, Cameron, Chemiler, Clark, Colfa-mer, Uxon, Desittle, Fost, Foster, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Simmons, Frumbull, Wade, and Wilson—17.

Thomas.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that this bill, if acted upon by the Senate, could not receive the action of the House; but there was a measure which had already passed the House, and had been fully discussed—he alluded to the homestead bill. Inasmuch as the majority of this body scened determined to waste the time of this session just about to expire, he moved to postpone the pending bill and all other prior orders for the purpose of taking up the homestead bill, and on that motion he asked for the yeas and nays.

Mr. LANE seconds of the purpose of the purpose of taking up the homestead bill, and on that motion he asked for the yeas and nays.

Mr. LANE would vote against that motion, because the granting of homesteads would prevent emigration to

Oregon.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, said he had long been known as an ardent and persistent advocate of the homestead bill, and he intended to continue such; he would speak for that bill and would vote for it until he was thoroughly satisfied that it was either to be postponed finally or to become a law, but he knew that it would not add to the strength of that bill, but on the contrary it would weaken it, to place it in antagonism to the pending bill. He therefore appealed to the senator from Wisconsin to withdraw his motion.

ing bill. He therefore appealed to the senator from Wisconsin to withdraw his motion.

Mr. DOUGLAS remarked that he had originally voted for taking up the homestead bill in preference to the Cuba bill; but since the latter had been taken up, he should vote to continue its consideration and dispose of one thing at a time, and when this should have been disposed of, he would go for taking up the homestead bill and sticking to that until it was disposed of also.

Mr. CLARK moved to adjourn; which was not agreed to—yeas 17, nays 30.

The discussion assumed a wide range, and was participated in by Mesers. RICE, TRUMBULL, SEWARD, TOOMIS, WADE, FESSENDEN, and others.

Mr. BROWN said that if the friends of the homestead bill would permit the Cuba bill to go en now, he would vote with the senator from Wisconsin to take up to homestead bill as soon as this bill should be disposed of; and he felt sure that he could pleake enough of his political friends to have the bill taken up. He wanted it distinctly understood that he would only move to take up the homestead bill, and not that he would not vote to lay it down again in five minutes afterwards.

Mr. FENSENDEN argued that this proposition was delusive, and his friends would never submit to dictation from the majority. They had soveral specches to make on this bill, and were not willing to pledge themselves to come to a vote at any particular hour or day.

Mr. DOOLITILE declined to withdraw his motion, as the homestead bill was a practical measure which only needed to pass the Senate to become a law, while the Cuba bill could not pass the House, even if it should pass the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, raised a point of order

the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, raised a point of order that the merits of a question could not be debated on a motion to take it up.

The VICE PRESIDENT decided that as the Senate had beretoone allowed this wide range of discussion, he did not feel at liberty to rule it out of order.

Mr. JOHNSON appealed from the decision of the Chair.

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majority would accede to that.

The questesn of the appeal was debated by Messes.
SIMMONS, TRUMBULL, JOHNSON, of Arkansas, COL-

Mr. HAMMOND, at half past eleven o'clock, p. m., moved to adjourn, thinking that nothing was likely to be accomplished by prolonging this contest; but the motion was not agreed to—year 19, nays 29—as follows:

YEAN—Mesors, Braderick, Cameron, Charlfor, Cark, Collabor, Dockitle, Fessonden, Paca, Fester, Uale, Hamilin Farcason, Harlan, Eing, Swara, Semonden, Trumbull, Walte, and Witsu.—10.
NAYS—Mes rs. Allon, Bayard, Benjamin, Righer, Brown, Chesmat, Clay, Cinceron, Benglas, PRob. Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Ibantor, Iverson, Johnson of Arksman, Johnson of Tohnessee, Kennedy, Lank, Waltory, Polts, Pugh, Reis, Rice, Schootian, Stdick, Smith, Tossaba, Ward, and Wright.—50.

The question being taken on the appeal, the decision

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, by unanimous consent, withdrew his notion to reconsider the vote by which the liouse adopted the resolution authorizing the Speaker to pay to Mrs. Mary A. Harris, widow of Thomas L. Harris, of Illinois, the compensation due to him as a member of the House at the time of his death, understanding that a general resolution, which would affect the object he had in view, (the extension of the time for which Mrs. Harris should receive pay to the day when Mr. Hodges took his seat,) would shortly be introduced.

THE TARREST OF 1846.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, asked leave to intraduce a bill, remarking that, if objection should be made, he would move that the rules be suspended.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, said he knew what the bill was, and should object without its being reported.

The Clerk then reported the bill as follows: "A bill to revive the tariff of '46."

Mr. HUGHES moved that the rules be suspended Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, appealed to Mr. Heams

o permit him to offer a substitute, and have both prop [The bill of Mr. Hugmes was then read. It provides

imply for the repeal of the tariff of '67, and the revival and putting in force of the tariff of '46]

Mr. HUGHES did not wish to be misunderstood by the House. He merely gave way to Mr. Crawronn to give notice of his substitute.

notice of his substitute.

[The substitute was next read. It provides for the repeat of all laws and parts of laws increasing the salaries paid to public officer, and others, in the service of the government of the United States since 1850, and the payment of all salaries under, and in conformity to, the laws regulating them anterior to the first day of July, 1850; also provides for the continuance of this act in force until the receipts into the treasury under the tariff of 1857, and from other sources, shall be equal to the amount appropriated by Congress, and no longer.]

Mr. HOUSTON. 1 desire to ask the gentleman from Georgia.

icorgia — Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. I object to discussion. Mr. CRAWFORD. I am ready to answer the question. Mr. HOUSTON. I desire to ask—— Loud cries of "Order!" "order!" Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, desired to give no-ice that, at the proper time, he would offer the follow

mg amendment.

Mr. HOUSTON. This notice of amendments is out of rom Georgia as a separate proposition.

The SPEAKER. Debate is out of order.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I ask for the reading of my

repeation. Mr. HOUSTON. I object.
Mr. HOUSTON. I object.
Mr. VALI INDICATION of the same privilege.
Mr. HOUSTON. I desire to ask a question—
Repeated calls of "Order!" "order!"
Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina. I move a call of the

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee. I suppose, if this proposi-tion is introduced, it must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole, and then every one can of-

The question being taken, the call of the flouse was not ordered.

The question recurring upon the motion of Mr. Huanss that the rules be suspended.—

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, moved that there be a call of the House; which motion was not agreed to—yeas 52,

nays 118.
Mr. CRAWFORD, remarking that there seemed to be

some misunderstanding about his proposition, withdrew it in order that there might be a straight vote on the proposition of the gentleman from Indiana.

The motion of Mr. Heones was then decided in the

egative—yeas 85, nays 94—as follows:

YEAS—Meastra, Adrain, Ahl, Anderson, Andrews, Avery, Barr, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bliss, Bowie, Burns, Case, Clark of Masouri, Cawson, Clay, John Cochrane, Colfax, Corning, Covode, Craig of Missouri, Davis of Indiana, Dick, Elle, Eastis, Faulkner, Foy, Greey, Groesbeck, Grever, Grow, Hall of Ohio, Harris, Haskin, Hatch, Hickman, Horton, Hugher, Huyler, Jewett, Jones of Pennsylvan, Particular Company, Control of Con

So the rules were not suspended.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPATATION BILL.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, stated that on yesterday a proposition was made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Florence] to reconsider the vote by which the Post Office appropriation bill was rejected. He desired, and he hoped the House would agree with him, to reconsider that vote, and then let the motion be entered to reconsider the engrossment of the bill, and permit the matter to rest until after the House should have gone infocumnittee. The only object he had in view was the facilitating of the public business.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri. If in order, I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. PHELPS said he had only yielded to his colleague to make a suggestion. If the motion to reconsider the holl were not entered to they, the reconsideration of its engrossment could not be entered. If the House should reconsider is engrossment, the bill would then be before the House for amendment. If the motion to recognize should be haid on the table, then a new bill would have to be originated, or the House aljourn without making approparations for the Post Office Department for the most fiscal year.

Mr. BLAIR, inquired whether or not it would be in order to propose, in the House, the amendments voted down in the committee.

The SPEAKELI replied that the bill would be open to amendment in the House, and it was proper for him to state that if some of the amendments were offered in the House, that had been adopted in committee the Chair would not hold them in order.

Mr. BLAIR. Then I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The question recurring moon the tables for reconsider on the table.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, inquired whether, is the vote should be reconsisted, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Priezes] would permit a vote to be taken on the amendment offered in Committee of the Whole, and believed by a very large number of members to have been adopted.

Mr. PHELPS replied that he supposed the amendment referred to was the one alluded to yesterday by the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Collax] His recollection

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4 THE WISTMINSTER REVIEW, (free Church.)
5 BLACKWOOD'S EIDMINERGH MAGAZINE, (tory.) b. GLACKWOOD'S EDINICIEGH MAGAZINE, (Ory.)
These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties freat firstate—while tory, and radical—but politics forms only desture of their character. As organs of the most prefound writ archive, literature, morality, and religion, they stand, as they enace stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered in penn able to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intertreater of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfary record of the current literature of the day throughout the we had can be nospilly obtained from any other source.

For Blackwood and three Reviews 9 C For Blackwood and the four Reviews 10 C TAYLOR & MAURY, Booksellers, Agents for Washington, Jan 8 No. 334 Penn. avenue.

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HEPRIEN MCLURE,

Thirty-lifth Congress-Second Session.

tary Affairs.

Also, from the same, in favor of the establishment of

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. STUART explained his vote on this bill. He hall voted against increasing the rate of postage under instructions from the legislature of Michigan; but there were many other things in the bill which met his approval, and he therefore recorded his vote in favor of its passage.

Mr. SLIDELL then moved to postpone all prior orders and proceed to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for facilitating negotiations for the acquisition of Cuba; and in order that nobody might be taken by surprise, he gave notice that when that bill should be taken up the debate must go on until it comes to a final vote.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that he had endeavored to get

final vote.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that he had endeavored to get the floor to renew his motion to take up the homestead bill; and he would now appeal to every friend of that measure to stand by it, for after the announcement of the senator from Louisiana it was evident that unless the homestead bill could be voted upon before the Cuba bill was taken up, it could not pass during the present session.